

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 36. VOL. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1821.

[VOL. XXV.

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
EDITED
By Joseph Ficklin.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

The TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where RILE ROPE, CABLE & TANDED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TUR.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1821.

Adam Maguire,

TAKES this method of informing his friends

and the public, that he has commenced

Fancy Weaving,

In all its various branches, the large Brick House, on Mechanic street, near Mr. LAN-

PEARS INN, where he will weave

Carpets, Double Coverlids,

Table Linen, Summer

Counterpanes,

And every other description of Weaving on the shortest notice and most moderate terms, for which he will receive Wheat, Wool, Feathers, Flax, Flax Seed and Flax Thread.

He will also exchange Spun Cotton for good Flax Thread—or will exchange any of the above articles for almost every kind of Country Produce.

N. B. The most elegant Colours will be dyed for all kinds of Carpets, on the lowest terms.

February 15—7

Valuable Land for sale.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given the first of March next) & out six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of

186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered \$5000, I am now willing to take something less than \$5000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.

JOHN CAUGHEY.

November 2, 1820—44\$1f

AUCTION.

Daniel Bradford,

HAS RESUMED THE

Auction and Commission

Business,

At his old stand, corner of Short and Upper streets, next door to Col. James Morrison's.

Sales every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY morning—also on court days and the day of the General Election. Particulars will be given in the Bills.

N. B. He will, on application, attend to any other sales, on moderate terms.

Lexington, July 28, 1821—31.

BIBLES.

The Managers of the Kentucky Auxiliary Bible Society, inform the public that a part of the new edition of BIBLES are now ready for distribution. They are executed in a manner that is hoped will give general satisfaction. The price to Societies and Associations, will be 62 cents per copy, & being the actual cost. Applications for Bibles will be made to Col. JOHN McCULLA, who has been appointed agent in place of Thomas Wallace, esq. resigned.

JAMES TROTTER, Standing

THOS. T. SKILLMAN, Committee,

THOS. NELSON, See.

Lexington, August 13, 1821—33.

N. B. Printers of papers who will be so obliging as to give the above insertion, will confer a favor on the Managers of the Ky. Auxiliary Bible Society.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, FIVE OR SIX LIKELY NEGRO BOYS, and as many GIRLS, from 12 to 16 years old, for which a liberal price will be given.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

June 7, 1821—25f

WOOL WANTED.

Postlethwait, Brand & Co.

WILL give CASH for CLEAN WASHING. Apply at their Factory, or at their Store in Lexington. May 1821.

20-30

LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt—

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1821—31

ELEGANT STABLES,

AND

PLATED WARE.

David J. Maye.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia and New York, in addition to the great variety of PLATE, EDWARD, Manufactured at his stand on Main street, next door to the Kentucky Gazette Office,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT STABLES, AND
PLATED WARE,
AMONG WHICH ARE

Superior Mornion, Flax and Steel Skins, Cotton and Worcester Cloth, Straining Web,

Saddlers' Silk of all colours, Plush and H. S. S. Horse Whips, Hounds and Lashes, Tacks, Needles, &c. &c. Improved Check Cots,

Stirrups, Buckles, St. S. Spur & Co., Coach and G. S. Springs, Do. Wo. Wool Springs, Coach Steps,

Men's & Women's Saddle Trees, and WITH A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF

COACH LACE, IRON, TAS-
SES & HARNESS MOUNTING,

Which he will dispose of on as good if not better terms than they can be procured in the western country.

He has just received, and will keep on hand, an assortment of

Elegant Brass, &c., Shevells, Tongs, Candlesticks & Do. Knockers,

ALSO,

Bells of various sizes, Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mounting &c. &c.

And receive orders for all kinds of CAST-
INGS, of BRASS, for Machinery, Clocks, W.

Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, and forwarded to any part of the state.

Also—for sale, a new and a second hand GIG, which will be sold low for Cash.

N. B. R. A. GATEWOOD particularly requests those induced to him, to come forward and settle their respective dues.

Those persons who made purchases at Mr. JOHN WYATT'S sale on the 9th of March last, and who requested to come forward and take up the respective notes, which have been placed in my hands for collection, other wise proper officers will have to call on them.

U. A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, December 23, 1820—5

John Ficklin,

FOR SALE, ON THE LOWEST

PRICE, IN THE NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE WILKINSON'S TAXES,

BEST quality of COFFEE, Molasses, Rice, B. Mackrel, Grelas and Ohio Sugar, White Wine by the barrel, Powder, Shot, Lead, Longwood, Madder, Ceporess, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Epson and Gomphur sal's, together with a variety of GROCERIES, and other articles.

AND AT HIS OLD STAND,

An assortment of

Garden Seeds,

Dry and Ready Mixed PLANTS, Spirits Turpentine, Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass, Paint, and Glue of a superior quality.

Also, a Carriage,

On a new and simple construction (adapted for one or two horses)—PRICE \$250.

May 1, 1821.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set.

June Term, 1821.

Polly Sallers, Complainant,

Against

Isaac Sallers, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY FOR A DIVORCE.

THIS day came the Complainant by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendant, Isaac Sallers, is no inhabitant of this state, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Circuit on the motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant Isaac Sallers do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively. A Copy—Teste,

JOSIAH TOWLER, d.c.e.c.

July 12, 1821—28

TAKEN UP by John Gipson on the waters of George's Creek, a small stream, with alluvial soil, about 15 rods high, three or four years old—her new 1st foot white, blind in the right eye. No limb perceptible—appraised to \$55 before me this 17th day of May, 1821.

Matthew Thompson, J. p. c. c.

Lexington, June 18, 1821—28f

Negroes Wanted.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carruage and Cig. BOXES; Batter's, Tailor's, and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woolf. Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1821—28f

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts.

His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggard, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in his service to his clients.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Aug. 29—34f

WOOL WANTED.

Postlethwait, Brand & Co.

WILL give CASH for CLEAN WASHING.

Apply at their Factory, or at their Store in Lexington.

May 1821.

20-30

Printing of all kinds,

WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE

Kentucky Gazette Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a complete assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

CALICOES, Cambwick Muslins

Canton Crapes

Lutestring, Senshaws, and Mantua

Book and Fancy Muslins

Irish Linens

Calico, Blue Cloth and Cossimeres

Naukins, Morocco Shores, &c. & c. & c.

GLASS,

Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS

Indigo, Madder and Madderel in Barrels and half Barrels

ALSO,

Nails and Window Glass

Alabama COTTON, by the bale or pound.

They also keep a constant supply of ROMA

& Co.'s Superior Glazed

Rifle Gun-Powder,

By the Keg or Canisters—Also,

Cotton Yarns,

Of all sizes from the Factory of Post, Royal</

LEXINGTON :

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6.

BANK FAILURES.

The disasters attending banks are truly alarming. New-York, Virginia, Georgia and Missouri all come in for a share in this sort of news. Accounts of the situation of the Bank of Missouri, and one of Savannah are to be found in our columns of to-day.

An officer of a bank in Richmond Va. has been arrested for keeping the books of the bank improperly, and forcing the cash account to balance without the funds necessary to justify it. A Mr. E. W. Milligan has absconded from the Phenix Bank in New York, taking with him 70,000 dollars. A reward of 2000 dollars is offered for his apprehension and safe return with the funds.

Town and Village population.

The list of the towns and villages in Kentucky exhibits a population of about one fifteenth of the number in the state; but, as many are inhabited by families cultivating the soil, it may be stated that there are about nineteen-twentieths of the population of Kentucky supported by agricultural pursuits, and ruled by the other one-twentieth, who fill the state appointments generally, except county court magistrates and militia officers who are mostly taken from the country.

Judge Haywood of Tennessee.—We state from good authority that the important opinion of the gentleman as published in the Kentucky newspapers, found its way to the press without any of the solemnities of a court. It partakes more of a political than a judicial act. The other two Judges, White and Emerson, have given no opinion on the subject of the Bank of Tennessee.

THE AURORA.

The concern which the well informed editors of some Atlantic papers take in our state affairs were not expected to be so positive against us—leaving no room to revoke or change, should they discover that they have been rather hasty in forming their conclusions. Some of those gentlemen treat the great Adam Smith with little respect—“he was a theorist possessed of too little practical knowledge to be useful in this country.” May we not, in the West, apply these arguments to our advantage against the acknowledged great men who assuage us? Is it not possible that these great men in our large Atlantic cities may know nothing of remote regions in this union, except the little they hear through papers like their own? The minority in this state have much better reasons for their complaining—to their superior knowledge of the country may be added the great interest they feel in pronouncing its welfare by what we presume to consider their ruinous plans.

The general objections to the banking system are admitted by the people of Kentucky; but they are making an experiment of what we consider a new plan. Banking policy heretofore scraped together all the cash to be found to commence with, and shortly after exploded like torpedoes, without cent. It is the policy of the present system to begin without money, in hopes of concluding with vaults overflowing; and this result is no chimera of wild speculators, but a part of the approved plan which the enemies of the new bank rely upon for success.—It must be, and is acknowledged, that the solvency of every bank in the union rests on future collections, and not on cash in hand. They have loaned dollars by thirty, forty, and fifty thousands, and have been often compelled by their own actual wants to press their debtors as flat as flounders to the ruin of both bank and debtor.

The new bank in Kentucky loans by hundreds only, and may certainly collect with as little loss as any other bank. We can see no advantage in the future prospects of any bank over that of our own state. A wise man, attentive to the history of banking, such as this day's paper contains, would find a good excuse with his children if he should lay up the notes of the bank of the Commonwealth in preference to any bank notes in the United States.

The editor of the Aurora, with all his great and useful labours, has given one striking instance of his ignorance of affairs out of town.—His knowledge of the science of war procured for him the appointment of Adjutant General in our late contest with Great Britain: he was called into service where a large army of Pennsylvania militia were embodied; and so little did he understand the feelings and dispositions of the men of his own state, that he soon caused a disturbance of such a serious nature that Gen. Gaines, the commanding officer of the district, thought proper to allow him to return to the city of Philadelphia—This only proves what has always been known, that very few men are competent to all sorts of business.

We are not detracting from the worth of this gentleman in the main, or any other Editors of the Atlantic, who kindly lend their advice, although it comes more in the character of a military order than friendly council; but we do believe and suspect that their remarks would have more weight, and serve much better the purposes of future fame, if they were directed to the amelioration of the sufferings of the respective states in which they live, where we discover with unfeigned sorrow, that there is a goodly number, and from the patience they endure the times, there is reason to appre-

hend, nothing will be done for their advantage.—Let the laws have their own way, was the language of some of our fellow citizens, when the measures of Mr. Jefferson were aiming to cover war! The same language is now heard from the opposers of relief in every state. The unfortunate victims of such erroneous plans of government, have a full share of our commiseration. We too in Kentucky are advocates for the laws being allowed to rule, but by this we mean that laws enacted in 1821, are as binding in our state as if they had the advantage of a score of ages in their favor, and that the provision of our constitution for keeping law-makers always ready at hand, convinces us that they have a right to pass such laws as the real wants of the people may require. If such had been the understanding of the respect that was due to the laws of the land, the Embargo, Non-intercourse, together with sundry other salutary acts of our government, would have met with a better fate from the law-abiding part of this country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SIR—Through the medium of your paper, I beg leave to make a few remarks on a piece under the editorial head in the Western Monitor of the 28th inst, relative to calling the legislature earlier than the time of their annual meeting. I sincerely regret that the Monitor should have in its columns sentiments so inconsistent with the general interest and opinions of the people. The writer speaks of the call of the legislature as an extra session; and dwells much upon the additional expense attending it, when it is evident that neither the executive nor any person friendly to the call, has any idea of an extra session, but an earlier meeting only. So far then from its being attended with more cost, it would be a saving of expences; both to the members individually and to the government. The weather is now pleasant, the days are yet long, and a more leisure time than any other season in the year. Why should there be objections to the early convection? As relates to the sale of the public lands, the writer seems to think it will make no difference; but I will beg leave to ask the gentleman whether a certainty of the sales at a certain time, would not add more to the general credit of the not so bottomed upon that capital; than a continued state of suspense and doubt, on the part of many of the people, and especially those in financial to the bank, whether sales will ever be made for that purpose, or at least for several years yet to come; and as relates to the increase of issues of these notes, so very much wished for by a great portion of the people, would it not be important to know whether the sales of these lands would not justify greater issues? Suppose this to be the case, which I believe there is but little doubt of, would not the increase of these notes to one or two millions of dollars more, be an additional relief to the state, as well as an additional relief to debtors?—Surely if a few of the first applicants are already been benefited, which the writer is not aware of; others may and are likely to derive the same advantages; but industry, prudence and economy are recommended as a cure for the pecuniary distress. I would wish all my hearers with the writer in these particulars, and I believe no people can use greater exertions in that way, than the people in Kentucky are now doing, according to their ability; but like the man who cannot labour when he is sick, so a great many of the people of this state are deprived of the means of performing this great and laudable work.—The writer's arguments bring fresh to my mind, the parable of the man travelling from Jericho to Jerico, who was stripped by thieves of all he had and left on the road half dead. It so happened, that a priest passed by on one side, turning his head, no doubt from the wounded man, giving once in a while a silent glance only, for fear of being noticed by the distressed traveller. Next to him came a Levite, who being more bold and less sympathetic, looks on the wounded man, and no doubt like many of our acquaintances in this day, upbraids the poor man for being in that situation; telling him he had come there too early or too late, and had not taken sufficient care; that he ought to have acted as he himself had done: and thus leaves him without affording any relief, passing on the other side. But the next that comes is a Samaritan, a man possessed of feeling and commiseration. Does he enquire into the cause of the man's distress? No. He binds up his wounds, and immediately takes him to an inn, a place where relief is to be had, and not only pays for his night's lodging, but engages to pay all subsequent expenses, in the event of his recovery; and the traveller is able to help himself.—Does the writer in the Monitor act the part of the good Samaritan? No. But like the unfeeling Levite, he blames the unfortunate debtor, tells him not to look to the legislature for aid—that he must help himself; that this is the best time to pay debts—that the interest and costs are accumulating; but never once notices the debtor's bruises nor his misdeeds; never tells us that his stock in trade, his house and lot, or his farm has been seized by the sheriff and sold for little or nothing. His credit and his spirit sink, his customers gone, and his business so declined, that he is not now able to support himself and his suffering family even upon the meanest fare; he is now loaded with the most opprobrious epithets. He is a dishonest man, he will not pay his debts; he is a speculator—he has reached too far in the purchase of surplus produce of his country for a foreign market; he has built too many

houses, has gone too extensively into manufactures, and has too often lent his name as security for his friends; let him abide the consequences—let him now sink and his family with him. They expected to be rich; but now let them beg if they can do no better. Let his property be sold for what it will bring—it is worth no more: the country will not be injured by it—it will only pass out of his hands into that of others who will take better care of it.

This, in substance, Mr. Printer, is the language of the editor of the Western Monitor, and all the anti-relief men, especially those who are making themselves rich, with but little money out of the toils of their neighbours, and for whom they not long ago professed great friendship.

As to the rise of property, as spoken of in the Monitor, I would ask the writer in what has it risen, except that of slaves and negroes, the only articles now in demand for exportation, and of which but few are to be found in the debtor's hands? Let him ask the sheriffs and constables, and attend their sales, and he will find as great sacrifices now as has ever been made.—Land in the vicinity of Lexington with in the last two weeks has been (no sham sale) sold at ten dollars per acre, which a few years ago, would have commanded at least fifty dollars per acre. Houses in town, from two to fifteen hundred dollars which would have sold at from ten to ten thousand dollars. One instance took place within the present week, of a well built brick house and lot positively cost the builder \$450, which a few years ago cost the builder \$2,700—and yet the Monitor seems to know nothing about it. Let any impartial man look around him, and enquire into the distresses of the people, and he will readily see the necessity of the early call of the assembly by end of the adoption of all just and equitable relief measures. As relates to the sentiments of our members in the assembly: if I am not very much mistaken, every member, including our author, previous to the election promised their constituents that they would be in favour of all relief measures in accordance with the constitution.—Mr. James P. Davis, the gentleman mentioned in the Monitor among the rest. It is true that Mr. Davis did declare himself last year against a property law; notwithstanding he was opposed to relief, but because he then thought the Commonwealth bulk the best mode of relief.—But now finding that insulation insufficient, I have reason to believe, he is in favour of a just property law, an instalment law, or any other law that will prevent the excessive sacrifice of property, and the utter ruin of a great portion of his constituents: which must inevitably be the case, without further relief in one w.

PLAIN TRUTH.

August 27th 1821.

THE JUDICIARY.

We present to our readers an extract from Mr. Talbot's speech in January last, on the subject of the session law. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Talbot, the delegation from Kentucky, together with about 16 members from other states, warmly avow the same course; but the fidelity of the judiciary, prevalent in the different states, as regards the delicate and important questions which have occurred, and will again occur from the conflicting claims of national and state sovereignties. Such as these conflicts are to be deprecated, they must occur, and whenever they do occur, believe me, Mr. Chairman, I speak it in no evil language, or malignant falsehood; but from my limited observations on men and events which have passed before me, or are to be found recorded on the page of history, you will see opinions of your party arrayed on the side of that power from which they have derived their honors and emoluments, and so of our state judicatures too. It is human nature, which in spite of the utmost efforts of the virtuous and the wise, will bend the human mind, unconscious of the bias to the domination of her impious sway.”

dition act; not willing to encounter the general sentiments of reprobation with which this obnoxious measure is now held and viewed in these United States; and entreating, as I fully trust my honorable friends from Georgia and South Carolina do, the same opinion with myself in relation thereto, they have taken shelter behind the bench of judges; considering that the constitution is a government of checks and balances; that by this theory the judiciary of the United States is the efficient check on the usurpations of congress in the enactment of laws, not warranted by the constitution; and that when this department has interposed its sanction in the exposition or execution of a law that no other department of our government have a right to interfere. And that as the law in question during its existence was enforced by the judicial power, and is now expired, that congress have no constitutional right to interfere. These doctrines are beautiful in theory, and the arguments deduced thereon are plausible and ingenious. They are such as caught my youthful mind as steering political oratory; but which recent events in the history of our country have taught me to receive with caution and distrust; as subject to many limitations, and as entirely inappropriate to the questions we are called upon to decide. But before I proceed to their refutation, permit me Mr. Chairman, to premise, that there is no honorable gentleman on this floor who can entertain a higher reverence for the judicial character than myself, believing as I do, that there is no station in the social body requiring for the discharge of its arduous duties more exalted qualities of mind and heart; and next to the members of our Holy Religion, they have my esteem and veneration.—Sentiments which I have cherished during an intercourse of more than 20 years, during which my professional pursuits have produced an almost daily intercourse with gentlemen who have filled the bench with honour and integrity—but cherishing these sentiments as I sincerely do, I cannot forget that judges are a best men, partaking, in common with us, all the frauds, passions and imperfections inherent in man, but like as they are what nature, education, habit and particular modes of life have made them. I must be permitted to express my opinion, with much humility indeed, that the judiciary of the United States is not the only dependency of the constitution of the United States, and of the rights and liberties of its citizens; the only exception, in the last resort of the constitution and laws of the different states, as regards the delicate and important questions which have occurred, and will again occur from the conflicting claims of national and state sovereignties. Such as these conflicts are to be deprecated, they must occur, and whenever they do occur, believe me, Mr. Chairman, I speak it in no evil language, or malignant falsehood; but from my limited observations on men and events which have passed before me, or are to be found recorded on the page of history, you will see opinions of your party arrayed on the side of that power from which they have derived their honors and emoluments, and so of our state judicatures too. It is human nature, which in spite of the utmost efforts of the virtuous and the wise, will bend the human mind, unconscious of the bias to the domination of her impious sway.”

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

POPULATION
Of the Towns and Boroughs in the state
of Kentucky.

Towns & Boroughs. | Counties. | Pop.

Aug. 1st, 1821. | Black, 2,000

Bowling Green, 2,000

Burkstown, 8,000

Buoy, 57

Bellefonte, 21

Bloomfield, 80

Bonifield, 135

Bowling Green, 670

Bucksville, 292

Burlington, 251

Campbell Endr', 173

Carroll, 101

Carlsbad, 227

Christiansburg, 40

Clarkesburg, 40

Colombia, 404

Covington, 272

Crab-Orchard, 110

Cynthiana, 79

Danville, 654

Elizabethtown, 235

Elizabethtown, 506

Elizabethtown, 179

Falmouth, 184

Fairfield, 104

Flemingsburg, 466

Frankfort, 1,679

Franklin, 112

Franklin, 1036

Ghent, 197

Glasgow, 210

Greenup, 557

Greenup, 74

Henderson, 204

Henderson, 253

Henderson, 18

Henderson, 559

Henderson, 140

Henderson, 532

Henderson, 25

Henderson, 1,135

Henderson, 64

Henderson, 12

Henderson, 29

Henderson, 136

Henderson, 391

Henderson, 71

Henderson, 206

Henderson, 54

Henderson, 5279

Henderson, 23

Henderson, 0

Henderson, 4012

Henderson, 84

Ches, 60

Albion, 8

Martinsville, 60

Marysville, 58

Maysville, 1130

Middleton, 406

Bourbon, 402

Milton, 70

Monticello, 102

Monroe, 9

Morganfield, 312

Morganstown, 110

Mortonsville, 129

Mount Sterling, 623

Vernon, 112

Munfortville, 110

New-Castle, 423

Liberty*, 187

Port, 611

Nicholasville, 452

North Middleton, 75

Oweneborough, 134

Owingsville, 188

Paris, 1,000

Perryville, 190

Petersburg, 210

Peterson, 47

Pikesville, 229

Portland, 165

Port William, 304

Prestonsburg, 101

Endr', 125

Princeton, 331

Richmond, 725

Russellville, 171

Salem, 119

Scottsville, 138

Shelbyville, 892

Shepherdsville, 301

Shippingport, 36

Simpsonville, 36

Souerset, 171

Springfield, 589

Stanford, 242

Stephensburg, 44

Stakers Establisht, 401

Summerhill, 50

Tompkinsville, 1

SUMMARY.

FROM THE NEWARK EAGLE.

The following is a list of the principal female writers of England at present living: Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Hannah Moore, Mrs. Radcliffe, (neice of Mrs. Barbauld) Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Inchbald, Miss Hutton, Miss H. M. Williams, Mrs. Cappa, Miss Porter, Miss Benger, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Marcel, Mrs. Lowry, Miss Owen, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Ibdetson, Miss Herschel, Miss Alkin, Mrs. Graham, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Cullen, M. D'Arblap (Miss Burney) and Miss Baillie. Besides others of less celebrity, but perhaps equal merit, whose names are not present to our recollection.

The Marquis of Drogheda, who was reported by the English and Irish papers to be dead, has contradicted the report. Unless he is a notorious liar, he is certainly entitled to credit!

The city and county of Philadelphia, contains 27,096 taxable inhabitants. 112 persons died in New-York, last week.

One whole page of a Newspaper, printed in Easton, Pa. is occupied with advertisements of sheriff's sales!

There are at present 35 Peace Societies in the U. S.

The first number of the Onondaga (N. Y.) Journal, a new paper, contains 22 new advertisements for the sale of real estate by the Sheriff, and 25 by assignees, attorneys, &c. There are 27 sales advertised by the sheriff, in the Trenton papers.

A novel instrument, called a Domestic Telegraph, has been invented in Mass. Its object is to convey information by signal from the parlour to the kitchen, so as to obtain every thing which is usually wanted from one to the other, without calling or speaking. A dial is placed in the former, commanding by a wheel and wire or string with a similar wheel and dial in the latter. Each dial is inscribed with the names of the articles commonly in requisition; and a hand on one gives motion to an index on the other, which points to corresponding words, a small bell calling the attention of the domestic to the dial.

Although every letter in the alphabet from A to Z has done its duty, no one has borne the brunt of battle with more bravery than B. Brown beat the British at Bridge, water, — while Bumbridge, Blakely, Barrows, the two Biddle, Biddle, have battered John Bull, till it has become impossible for him not to believe, that if he does not believe better, we will, with bullets, bows and bayonets, give him a belly full.

"I never judge from manner," (says Lord Byron,) "for once had my pocket picked by the vilest gentleman I ever met with; and one of the mildest persons I ever saw was Ali Pacha."

Pride.—The proud man is a great fool, and loses what is his grand object, instead of acquiring respect or regard, he renders himself contemptible.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Mr. Editor.—The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Lee, who was so instrumental in aiding the cause of the colonies, during the revolution, and the security upon notes discounted. The notes upon personal security we should suppose to be good, w^t the exception of the amount of about \$9,416.61-100, (say thirty-nine thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars 61-100,) part of which is considered doubtful; these secured by mortgage, owing to the difficulty of the times, and the depreciation of property, w^t cannot be considered as a full security; in some instances the property is mortgaged for more than its value, even in better times. It ought to be recalled, that if the Bank should proceed to collect its debts by legal means, instead of procuring money thereby, they will be under the necessity of taking property, of which the possession cannot be obtained sooner than two years and a half.

It appears, also, that the present Directors are the owners of 1,347 (say one thousand three hundred and forty-seven) shares of stock, upon which they have

borrowed the sum of \$193,795, (say one hundred and six thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars) and placed their stock to the bank as security.

They are further indebted by notes, secured by mortgage, for the sum of \$75,689, (say seventy-five thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars) and on personal security, the sum of \$5,075.86-100, (say sixty thousand and seventy-five dollars 86-100) and are ultimately liable, as owners, for the sum of \$37,310, (say thirty-seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars).—The committee have no means of ascertaining the condition of the bank at St. Genevieve, which possesses an independent capital of *Four Thousand Dollars*, and keeps its accounts distinct from the Mother Bank.

From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the ultimate payment of the notes of the Bank in circulation and the amount on deposit are amply secured, in the estimation of the committee, provided the Bank is indulged in making its collections, and proper measures are adopted to enforce the same, &c. the committee would further remark, from the shortness of the time taken up in the investigation, that they cannot venture the entire accuracy of the statement, but believe it would differ very little in the amount of the several items from a more particular and laborious examination.

R. WASHI.,
A. FERGUSON,
JAMES H. PECK,
JAMES CLEWELS, Jr.
A. GAMBLE,
Committee.

St. Louis, 15th August, 1821.

UNITED STATES' BANK.

CHARLESTON, August 9.

The large capital of the United States Bank, and the great facility which it enjoys, have all along embarrassed the operations of the State banks, where the latter had discounted too largely; but we had hoped that in the Atlantic States the evil had been overcome.

It appears, however, from the following letter, that the Planter's Bank at Savannah has found it necessary to apply to the United States' Bank to discounting receiving their (the Planter's Bank) notes. This letter could never have been intended for publication. Its effect is, however, to depreciate the paper of the State Bank. It is obvious that their capital is not equal to their paper issues, and that they cannot redeem the

Ed. Ky. Gazette.

From the *St. Louis Enquirer* of Aug. 17.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

This institution, as has been announced by the President, suspended its operations on Tuesday last, with a view to the surrender of its charter, at as early a period as possible, to the final adjustment of its accounts. On Wednesday, a committee was appointed (composed of persons entirely disinterested, who were selected for their probity and intelligence,) to examine and report upon the condition of the bank. The following is the result of the investigation, &c. had at the banking-house, which we hasten to lay before the citizens as early as possible.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having been requested by the President of the Bank of Missouri to inspect the Books of that institution, and examine into its state and condition, with a view to expose the same to the public (believing it due to those who are interested to know the true condition of the Bank) we complied with his request, and submit the result of a full but hasty examination.

The Bank of Missouri is Dr.

For capital stock paid in \$210,000.00
" Notes in circulation 81,911.00
" The United States' deposit 152,477.65
" Individual deposits 42,611.01
" Balances due on dividends 421.99

g. \$89,741.50

The Bank of Missouri is Cr.
By bills discounted on personal security \$129,015.14
" do in suit 4,012.02
" do secured by mortgage 99,532.00
" do secured by stock pledged 186,336.00
" do of Exchange on Eastern cities 12,700.00
" do do inland 8,736.00
" protested (eventually considered safe) 3,385.02
" Notes of western banks (especially Knoxville and Huntville) 9,147.09
" Amount due from other banks 1,517.25
" Notes of the St. Genevieve Branch 1,043.00
" Auditor's Certificates 752.10
" Specie on hand 8,234.45
" Real Estate 17,713.73
" Over-drafts 11,622.27

g. \$123,991.71

The committee in the investigation of the accounts of the bank, have not been enabled to enter fully into the sufficiency of the security upon notes discounted.

The notes upon personal security we should suppose to be good, w^t the exception of the amount of about \$9,416.61-100, (say thirty-nine thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars 61-100,) part of which is considered doubtful; these secured by mortgage, owing to the difficulty of the times, and the depreciation of property, w^t cannot be considered as a full security; in some instances the property is mortgaged for more than its value, even in better times. It ought to be recalled, that if the Bank should proceed to collect its debts by legal means, instead of procuring money thereby, they will be under the necessity of taking property, of which the possession cannot be obtained sooner than two years and a half.

It is vain that they curtail their discounts, restrain their circulation, or make annual importations of specie, if the paper is to be used as the exclusive medium of collection of the public revenue, and then converted into specie to be shipped away again; or your office at a moment when it so crippled themselves as to render it utterly impossible for them to discount to the amount of a dollar, also devotes business.

From such a system there can follow but one result, and it irresistably impels the directors of this bank to resolve on turning to pay its accumulated debts to the Bank of the United States, unless their interests can be conducted on the honest and friendly footing which prevails among the state institutions.

I am respectfully yours &c. &c. R. H. HARDISON.

DIED.

At the seat of John Trumbull, Esq. in Jefferson county, Mississippi, Mr. Daniel Wall, of Oxford, Miss. and formerly a professor in Princeton University.

THE TRUSTEES OF

Transylvania University.

A QUARANTINE迫害 the public that the ensuing Session will open on the first day of October next. They avail themselves of the occasion to offer their congratulations on the continuance and increasing prosperity of the institution. They cordially hope that, if the generous patronage which it has experienced shall not be withdrawn, all the good wishes about it, which the friends of science and literature have entertained will be completely accomplished. Devoting its institution to an income exclusively capable of support, this patronage is indispensable to its success. The necessity of providing an adequate income has rendered it necessary to make a small addition to the price of tuition, which the trustees are pleased will be justly viewed by an enlightened and liberal community. The price of tuition has been fixed at fifty dollars for the college year, in the regular classes, and forty in the preparatory department, of which one third is payable as heretofore, in advance; or, at the option of parents and guardians, by giving bond and security for the payment of it as it becomes due. The trustees would earnestly induce the absolute necessity of strict attention to this particular. The very considerable augmentation which has been made in the price of tuition will be more than compensated, as to those students who may live in common, by the reduced price of boarding there, which is only two dollars and a quarter per week, exclusive of some small incidental expenses. Those who prefer boarding in private families will have no difficulty in being well accommodated upon moderate terms.

Lexington, August 11, —55.

THE Lexington Brewery

is now ready to receive barley, for which cash will be paid.—Also, wanted a good man, state of experience, to whom liberal wages will be given by

CONNELL & McMAHON.

Sept. 6th 1821.—55/-

NOTICE.

THE debts due to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, on the 17th of October last, are placed in the hands of JOSEPH FICKLIN, who is authorized to collect and pay the debts due from said office.

I. T. CAVINS & Co.

One-half on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

One-half on the 1st of Oct. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Detroit.

60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour

685 lbs. onions proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

530 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar

One-half on the 1st of June, 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of Oct. 1822.

At Niagara.

60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour

685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

530 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar

One-half on the 1st of June, 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Augusta, Ga.

60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour

685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

530 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar

One-half on the 1st of June, 1822.

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Poet's Corner.

The following Masonic Hymn, so distinguished for its piety and devout sublimity, was sung with enthusiastic applause at Clarendon Hill on the 23d of June last at the Masonic procession in commemoration of St John, and is now published at the request of many of the Brethren who heard and admired it.

A MASONIC HYMN.

By the Honorable Brother ROBERT WRIGHT.
Hail Great JEHOVAH, God of Love,
Whom heaven and earth adore,
Hosannas song to him above,
His love divine implore.

His holy laws let all obey,
Inscribed on every heart;
His glory sing by night and day,
To every soul impat.

No seat shall e'er, with impious sway,
Our Mystic union break;
Jehovah's standard we'll display,
And that we'll ne'er forsake.

To man we'll yield a brother's love,
The great command of heaven,
Created by one God above,
Cemented by his leave.

In every age, in every clime,
Jehovah was the same,
To all, he taught his law divine,
To glorify his name.

Let us proclaim that God of Love,
Who doth our hearts entwine;
His standard bear to realms above,
The infinite sublime.

WISHES.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.
Now give me but a cot tha's good,
In soe a great town's neighbourhood;
A garden where the winds may play,
Fresh from the blue hills, far away;
And wanton with such trees as bear
Their loads of green through all the year,
Laurel and dusky J...
So may some friends whoe shall talk
I love, there take their walk,
And spend a frequent holiday.

And may I own a quiet room,
Where the morning sun may come,
Stored with books of poesy,
Tale, science, old nority,
Fable and divine history,
Hanged in separate cases round,
Each with living marble crowned.

And one I'd have, whose heaving breast
Should rock me high ly to my rest,
By holy chansons hound fast to me,
Faster by Love's sweet sorcery.

She should be a woman who
(Graceful without much endeavour)
Could praise or excuse all I do,
And love me ever
I'd have her thoughts fair, and her skin
White as the white soul within;
And her fringed eyes of darkest blue,
Which the great soul looketh through,
Like heaven's own gates aeraul.

Miscellang.

EXTRACT FROM
"A LETTER FROM THE KING TO HIS
PEOPLE."
(Concluded.)

Carlton Palace, Dec 1, 1829.

It was the same generous feeling which induced my Royal Father to a lopt, as a previous step, my proposal of a private and confidential inquiry, in a matter where less considerate conduct might, at once, have transferred the cause of offence to a public tribunal. Throughout the whole of this affair, her Royal Highness was treated with a delicacy suitable to the peculiarity of her situation, to which every, and the most generous consideration was paid. Her Royal Highness was aware of it, and at the moment felt herself so treated.

Dir I, upon this occasion, dissent from the line of conduct recommended to be pursued? No. Did I interfere with the duties of the noble commissioners upon the occasion? No. Did I, as a husband, cause all to reform the terms of separation, even after the imperious necessity which had devolved upon me as Prince of Wales, of requiring indemnity for the succession to the throne? No.

I assert that, in the confiding duties imposed upon me as a husband, and as Prince of Wales, when the a-bomination of my royal parent was deemed sufficient for the occasion, I acquiesced.

Nor, on a subsequent occasion, did I hesitate to pay the debts of the illustrious person in question, to her character of my wife. Nay, more, I carried still further the spirit of conciliation, and proof of my acquiescence in the result of such investigation, by the subsequent advance to honour and distinction of one of the parties implicated criminally in the Prince of Wales.

Am I, therefore, on the occasion, the avowed approver of the result of the inquiry; and do I stand convicted, either of being regardless of my own honour, or of being satisfied that the accusation was overstrained?

When the Princess of Wales had received the admonitory letter of 1806, no complaint was made at the time by her, either against its justice, or the mode in which the inquiry had been conducted.

It was reserved to revive the painful subject seven years after its occurrence; and to attack the proceedings, as well as the intermediate restraint which had been imposed on the interests of the princess with our daughter, in a letter dated early in 1813, addressed to me as Regent of these united Kingdoms. That letter, containing a matter of complaint deserving of inquiry, was submitted, without regard to the personally offensive tenors contained in it, to several dignitaries of the church and of the law. Upon this second report, the restriction alluded to was still continued, and the aspersions cast upon the testimony of certain witnesses connected with the inquiry of 1806, were pronounced to be wholly groundless, and without the slightest support of proof.

It is important for me to draw your attention to the circumstance, that the

two reports were drawn up by noblemen of differing political sentiments, accustomed to constant parliamentary opposition: if therefore from such an ordeal, the proceedings of 1806 have escaped censure, and consequently became stamped with a character of fair and impartial justice, I have a right to demand, and do demand, a full and complete acquittal from all those false and unprincipled motives, by which my conduct has been stigmatized; I plead guilty only of one motive, that of preserving to my daughter her rights, and protecting the purity of succession to the throne of my ancestors.

Had the result of this second report, produced by a set of political reasoners wholly opposed to the first commissioners, varied from the report of such commissioners; but I brought home to the witnesses upon the former occasion, any charge of perjury, or have elicited any trace of unworthy motive, or corruptly contrived evidence; it would have been my unavoidable duty, as Regent, and the office most pleasing to me as a husband and man, to have revived that inquiry, and to have punished the guilty participants in it; and besides, it was at all times open to the princess to bring her accusers before the tribunals of her country. Unless therefore every principle of civilized conduct has been violated by me, and I alone have proceeded upon impulses different from all mankind, surely, on my account, I must have rejoiced at any elucidation that had sprung up, had it been only for the mere selfish purpose of wiping from myself the mortification of such recorded aspersions—Was it to be supposed, that I should tamely cover myself with the mantle of my own shame, could I have hid in my power to destroy every thread of the garment? I should have deserved the scorn of the age, and ill merited the allegiance of my father's subjects, could I have hesitated one moment in following the minutest ray which might detect the mystery of 1806, and completely clear her Royal Highness from those charges.

I have thus brought down the material circumstances of my unhappy marriage to the period of the departure of her Royal Highness for the continent, the transactions in themselves, however unfortunate, are plain and simple, easily understood, and as capable of explanation, when viewed without any tendency to party or faction. The incidents may thus briefly be stated:

1. Our private separation.
2. Our public separation.
3. The interval between our public separation and the inquiry of 1806.
4. The enmity of the Princess in 1813, as to the restricted intercourse between herself and daughter.
5. The retirement of the Princess to the continent.

The first point (the reasons of our private separation) it does not become me to explain; her Royal Highness might, if she had so pleased, have claimed in the proper court, the restitution of her conjugal rights; such a proceeding would have produced an explanation.

As to the second point, we separated upon terms mutually understood, and to which the Princess added herself a pre-emptory condition; these terms have been by me inviolably preserved—as a husband, I enable my wife to maintain the dignity of her rank and station as Princess of Wales; I visited her separation with pecuniary privations, but on the contrary paid for her debts exceeding her means of expenditure to the amount of forty-nine thousand pounds, the government of the country at the same time liquidating a further sum of thirty-one thousand pounds.

As to the third point, the preceding remarks in part apply. On the subject of the actual inquiry, I may be allowed to say, that a Prince of Wales is born with certain rights previously created, as a line of duty to be fulfilled.—The preservation of the chastity of his wife, with a view to the purity of his succession, is one of those duties. When, therefore, in consequence of rumours too loud and too deep to remain unheard, I demanded an inquiry, as part of the duty of my high birth and national rank—submitted the case to the responsible minister of the crown: I acquiesced in the sentence passed upon the termination of the inquiry, and bowed to the decision which had been pronounced by the warm and zealous friend of the Princess, who was judge upon the occasion.

As to the fourth point, I endeavoured by every means in my power to prevent our disputes from taking a political turn, embarrassing to the government of the country, and I most particularly aimed at preserving in the mind of the Princess Charlotte, a neutrality on the defeated occasion; the restriction imposed on the interests of the Princess, and her daughter was connected with the system of her education, which by law tested with the sovereign. When, on a subsequent period in 1813, the Princess of Wales addressed to me, as Regent, a letter eluding to such restriction, and also the proceeding of 1806, almost grown out of recollection, I submitted such letter to noblemen, differing in political opinion from those who had on a former occasion made a report of the conduct of the Princess; the result of this re-inquiry produced no change in the opinion of the former statements and evidence, and I still continued to consider the affair as one of domestic inconvenience; inasmuch as the succession to the throne was pronounced not to be endangered.

As to the fifth point, upon the retirement of a married couple, so long divided as the Queen and myself have been, think of the conduct of a wife, who would wish to return to her husband, under circumstances such as have occurred between us? Would any female in England so

neatly conduct herself? Would any husband in England so take back a wife? If he would not, why should your king? If the female would not return, why should the Queen? You will tell me, "To claim her rights." I reply that the Queen possesses no political rights, but certain prescribed prerogatives; those prerogatives are legally defined; the value, as personal advantages, can be ascertained; they can be enjoyed by the Queen as well absent as present. I have offered her an equivalent. You will tell me, "she chooses to return to our country, and that I have no right to restrain her." The Queen has chosen to return, and by the laws of the realm must she now abide! The Queen is my subject.

Finally, I declare again, upon my honour, that my conduct aimed to keep the whole unhappy affair within the character of a domestic and purely personal misfortune; and it is, only by the attempts made by faction, to give it a political complexion, that the attention of the people has been fixed upon it as a national grievance.

Her Royal Highness quitted England as Princess of Wales early in August 1814, and in the succeeding November—a short interval of three months—appears to have consulted my tranquillity, by furnishing grounds for a third inquiry into the propriety of her conduct. After three years of rumors, a committee to examine into their truth or falsehood, was a third time rendered necessary for the honour of the crown of these realms; thus in both cases, as well as in the investigation of 1806, as also that of 1813, it was not until years of rumour had been allowed to rouse suspicion, that any official measures were adopted to inquire into their reality.

Will the virtuous and noble, the high-minded and chaste, the amiable and domestic females of England, admit the Queen as an example worthy of their imitation? Will they pronounce her faultless? Will they compose her court? If I am to place the Queen upon the throne of my ancestors upon such terms, I am ready to do so. Upon none other an or ought a Queen to sit upon the throne of pre-eminent England.

I have previously remarked that, from the period of my becoming Regent, the differences between the Princess and myself had assumed a political character, and been treated by many as a party question.

The companions of my youth, and the distinguished characters with whom, in my earlier years I had intimately associated, had created in the public mind a widely extended and readily believed opinion, that when the sceptre of my father should descend to me, I should from among those associates have chosen the members of my administration.

During the discussion of the terms of the regency, I was careful to avoid giving any pledge of the line of policy I might find it expedient to adopt. A short previous administration, composed of those political friends, by whom it was conjectured my counsels would have been directed, had enabled me to form some opinion of their executive talents; and notwithstanding an overture was made by me to them, to propose an administration. But it when I found the conditions required would have reduced me to a mere political automaton, of which they were to possess the key; that, not content with forming the administration, they required also, that I should be surrounded in my household by their adherents, and left to no choice in the appointment of my own attendants; when with this I compared the candour and unequivocal absence of all personal feeling with which the bill creating the Regency was carried by the then ministry, and we all, the frank, loyal, and respectful regret which was shown to the memory of my revered parent; and the immediate provision made for the succession by him of the regal dignity, that should it have pleased Providence to have restored him; my royal father would have awakened as it were from a dream, and should have found himself unfeignedly of his affliction; when to this I added the important consideration, that the flame of freedom was beginning to glimmer in Spain: that the then administration were prepared to take the advantage of every circumstance favourable to the destruction of the military tyrant of Europe, and when all these various considerations were upheld by the weight of personal character which was contained in the then cabinet; I felt sufficiently justified in suspending former prepossessions to stand for one moment in the way of newly created duties. I felt that an existing experienced executive was, at such a time, safer than a theoretical cabinet. I had also a doubt in my own mind, whether, during my sovereign's life, I ought, as Regent, to adopt the principle of those who had been violently opposed to my Royal Father's measures, or pursue a line of policy unchanged, and such as my king would have continued had he remained the active head of the empire. This was a feeling of the heart—it was mine.

This my determination produced two consequences: 1. A series of unbroken, glorious, and important victories, attended with such results, as the history of the world, within a similar period of time, cannot produce. 2. The conversion of matrimonial differences into a political alliance.

In private life, what would the friends of a married couple, so long divided as the Queen and myself have been, think of the conduct of a wife, who would wish to return to her husband, under circumstances such as have occurred between us? Would any female in England so

neatly conduct herself? Would any husband in England so take back a wife? If he would not, why should your king?

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The companions of my youth, and the distinguished characters with whom, in my earlier years I had intimately associated, had created in the then ministry a wide-spread and powerful influence, which was shown to the memory of my revered parent; and the immediate provision made for the succession by him of the regal dignity, that should it have pleased Providence to have restored him; my royal father would have awakened as it were from a dream, and should have found himself unfeignedly of his affliction; when to this I added the important consideration, that the flame of freedom was beginning to glimmer in Spain: that the then administration were prepared to take the advantage of every circumstance favourable to the destruction of the military tyrant of Europe, and when all these various considerations were upheld by the weight of personal character which was contained in the then cabinet; I felt sufficiently justified in suspending former prepossessions to stand for one moment in the way of newly created duties. I felt that an existing experienced executive was, at such a time, safer than a theoretical cabinet. I had also a doubt in my own mind, whether, during my sovereign's life, I ought, as Regent, to adopt the principle of those who had been violently opposed to my Royal Father's measures, or pursue a line of policy unchanged, and such as my king would have continued had he remained the active head of the empire. This was a feeling of the heart—it was mine.

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LAND SALES.

By the President

OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, is authorised by law to cause certain LANDS of the United States to be offered for Sale, viz:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales shall be held at Poke Bayou (town of Napoleon,) where the Land Office for Lawrence County District, in the Arkansas Territory, is located, on the second Monday in October next, for the disposal (according to law) of such lands, situated in the military tract within the said district, as have not been appropriated to the satisfaction of warrants for military services.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools will, as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 11th day of July, in the year 1821.

By the President of the United States.

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Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 11th day of July, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of the Laws of the United States in the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Monday in October next, and send their accounts (received) to the General Land Office.

July 14—30

NEW GOODS.

Just imported from Philadelphia, by ALEXANDER P. PARKER, and now opening at his Store on Main-street, in Lexington, opposite the Court-house, a very large and elegant assortment of MERCERIA, consisting of

SUPERFINE & coarse broad cloths, ast'd.

Ladies' habit and pelisse cloths

Cassimets and flannel

Rose and point blankets

Bombazets and bombazines

Velvets and cordurys

Chintz, calicoes and ginghams

Vinlin and chintz robes

Table and towelling